Bridge—Sea Sickness—A Good Time Coming, &c., &c.
What with storms in the Channel, and fogs in the capita

which rival any of the proverbial mists of London, and

that state of still life which always prevails before the return of the Court to the metropolis has inaugurated the 'season," our spirits may be said to be at low water

level. The grand excitement which was to put us all on the qui vive—the trial of M. Montalembert—is postponed by the request of his distinguished advocate, M. Berryer,

the Clannel than apparently it does on the other. It is averaged by many that M. Montalembert, with all his elo-quence, shows the same want of judgment that has so fre-

quently distinguished French parliamentarians, and makes the common mistake of supposing that his country, while retaining principles and practices of a nature peculiarly its oxp, (an, notwithstanding, engraft upon it principles and practices essential to other nations whose whole organization and governmental machinery are wholly different. M Montalembert, for example, himself a distinguished ora-tor, listens to the debates in the English Senate, he reads

hears that throughout the length and breadth of the land

the words and sentiments of the leading public men are passed from mouth to mouth, and form the subject of in-

till the 24th inst., when we shall see what we shall see it must be confessed that the sympathy exhibited to

The Pennsylvania Bank in Philadelphia.

John Whiteman, Jr. Newhall's checks were given for these memorandum —cks and other matters; it was for these memorandum —cks and other matters; it was for

they had on deposit \$14,000. These notes were in the possession of Mr. Newhall, with the understanding that he was to carry them to the counting house of Messys. Hallowell & Co. He did call on the firm, and received in exchange for the notes a check of the Bank of Pennsylvania for \$14,000, the amount on deposit there, and also received other checks upon three solvent and paying banks in the city for the balance—\$25,000. Mr. Newhall then drew the funds, and in about two hours he returned to the bank and made a settlement with the clock. He handed to that individual as payment first the check for \$14,000 be then handed an undue note of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for \$10,000, which he had taken from the bank on the 28th. He also handed a check on the Bank of Prinsidelphia for \$10,000, drawn by the cashier and payable in blank; and as a balance of the \$40,000, cave \$5,000 in the notes of the Bank of Prinsylvania. On another occasion \$13,000 was drawn from the receiving teller in the same manner. Mr. Leoghead then referred to the state in which the freproof safe was found by the stockholders, after it had been represented by Mr. Allibone to contain assets to the amount of a million of doilars. No assets of value were found at all. The book in which the "transient discount" is kept, was referred to by Mr. Loughead as showing a defect of \$415,000. This brook is under the control of the pressent or acting president alone. The deficit

account' is kept, was referred to by Mr. Loughead as showing a denet of \$415,000. This book is under the control of the president or acting president alone. The deficit has been made up in part, and it now stands \$301,000. Again, the 'temporary loan account,' which is for the accommodation of parties applying 'between boards, shows a deficit of \$320,000. The 'sterling account also exhibits evidences of mismanagement, ac., and to cover ap these, the president directed that the account should be put into the 'individual ledger,' which is closed to every one except the president himself.

The first wilmesses called were clerks and directors of the bank, who testified as to the course of business in the bank, who testified as to the course of business in the bank, who testified as to the course of business in the bank was first teller; paying teller; I was engaged in the bank as first teller; paying teller; I was there over twenty years up to the time of its failure and assignment. I had some memorandum checks; there were three of them, not more than three one of them was for \$82,000, dated July 14, 1857; I think it we are in a 14th, from the 6th to the 14th of July another as a march. I think another one was for \$3,200, and some as a march. I think another one was for \$3,200, the deer content of the faith of August, for \$55,000 and some as a march. I think another one was for \$3,200, the deer content of the faith of August, for \$55,000 and some as a march. I think another one was for \$3,200, the deer content of the faith of August, for \$55,000 and some as a march. I think another one was for \$3,200, the deer content of the faith of August, for \$55,000 and some as a march. I think another one was for \$8,200.

lodge-When I received the ticket Mr. Newhall

Tharer—They represented what Newhall had to be paid for it by a check dated the 22d of Septrawn against his account kept in the bank; the given by him were for \$136,000; the other memorishest for \$6,200 was also Mr. Cox's, what this i do not know. I think probably it was for a ball of co. I have no recollection of the date of it; when I beak it was still in my drawer; I do not know if it; ad to Mr. Newhall or what became of it; I handed a person who officiated in my place; it was my son

John Whiteman, Jr. Newhalt's checks were given for these memorandum—cks and other matters; it was for \$262,000. (Check handed to witness.) This is the check; it is dated September 26, 1857, for \$292,251.78, payable to exchange or bearer; this was not paid by me; I have no doubt it was paid; I have no recollection if it was paid on my side; I have no doubt of its being paid; it was charged to his account in his bank account; my file and the receiving teller's file mark is upon it; I gave the memorandums to the receiving teller; of do not recollect if I gave the memorandums to the receiving teller; in the usual course of business the memorandums would go from me to the teller, but this check was for two or three other transactions; as a mater of cash they would be destroyed as soon as paid; the scheck if paid would be placed upon my file.

Mr. Alfred Cox testified—I was employed in the bank as foreign note clerk; I collected all notes placed on deposit in this city, other cities and different parts of the United States; I had charge of Mr. Peabody's account; I drew the bills of exchange and placed them in their proper account on the 6th of July, 1857; Newhall obtained £17,000—it is \$82,733 in our currency; it was a bill exchanged; it was then sold at 9½ per cent; it was drawn on Peabody to the favor of Mr. Newhall; on August 14, 1857, another bill was drawn for £11,000,9½ was the rate it was them. \$53,655.35; on the lat September, one bill was drawn by the bank for £19,809 ds, 4d.—it amounted to \$90,096 do in our money at the then rate of exchange; the bill of July 6, 1857, I was directed to draw by Mr. Allibone; I do not received the money for the bill; I credited Peabody's account on the receiving teller's books; that is the first bill of exchange; this was done to show that it appertained to Newhall & Co., and he would eventually settle for it; on August 14 the bill was arranged in the same way; September 1 remained with nothing done, till the time Mr. Newhall a do, and he would eventually settle for it; on Au BIAL POR CONSTRUCT ON DEPARTOR.

This case is always trial in the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions. We quote from District Attorny Loughead's opening a sketch of the history of the bank, and an outling of the facts he expects to prove—

The Rank of Possion privants was charters \$1,000.00. In 180 a recharter of this bank took, place. \$2,000.00. In 1800 a recharter of this bank took, place. \$4,000.00. In 1800 a recharter of this bank took, place. \$4,000.00. In 1800 a recharter of this bank took, place. \$4,000.00. In 1800 a recharter of this bank took, place. \$4,000.00. Inder these circumstances, the bank had a history of unexamples prespectly. It had been the favorite bank decided for the public funds of the State, and was the agency by which the transfer of public stocks had been effected. In 1807 it stood in that high and flourshing condition, but a little affort this the disastrous and exception of the state of the state, and was the agency by which the transfer of public stocks had been effected. In 1807 it stood in that high and flourshing condition, but a little affort high the state of 1840 the capital was increased to \$1.857, about the year 1850 and the state of 1840 the capital was increased to \$1.857, does not the state of 1840 the capital was increased to \$1.857, does not the state of the st ing; these bills were part of the £17,000 and £11,000 drawn for Mr. Newhali; I sent the bill to Peabody & Co. erawn for Mr. Newhall, I sent the bill to Peabody & Co. by mail; I have seen one or two of his sons about the bank; that is, Mr. Alibone's sons; I do not know if any money was paid for the £50,000 bill; Newhall got credit for it in the bank; it was for \$240,000; bill at the rate of eight per cent; the credit was not given on the 15th of September; it was for sixty days sight drafts; credit for it was given on September 22 by Newhall; who requested me to settle up these matters, as they were rather large—his credit and debit—which I did; on the following day I asked Allihone if it was all right, and he said it was; I had extended it by Newhall's request; the credit went to the books of the receiving teller, and \$240,000 was credited to Newhall on that day.

To Mr. Thayer—After the remittance was made by the bank of the £50,000 bill, the bank drew on Peabody for extended it by Newhall's request, the credit went to the books of the receiving teller, and \$240,000 was credited to Newhall on that day.

To Mr. Thayer—After the remittance was made by the bank of the £50,000 bill, the bank drew on Peabody for Mr. Stewart, two bills of £10,000 each, and I think two other bills, one for £10,000, and two for £5,000, which were not accepted; there was one for £20,000 and that was after. September 15, when the £50,000 bill had gone forward; the bank got the money on the £20,000 bill to Stewart; I don't know about the other; I do not know whether the bills drawn for Mr. Stewart were given to him for checks or for cash; £145,009 98 was the amount in federal currency of £30,000 draft; that was a bill furnished by Mr. Newhall to the bank; it was drawn by Brown & Bowen on Brown, Shipley & Co., of Liverpool, payable in London at sixty days sight; Mr. Newhall brought that bill to the bank; I will not be certain whether Newhall or Allibone brought it to me; it was forwarded to leabody for the account of the bank on September 1; the bank settled with Mr. Newhall for that bill on the 22d of September; between the list and 22d of September; Mr. Newhall had nothing to show for it; I think he had no memorandum; Mr. Newhall was aware he could at any time settle it; no entry was made of the £30,000 bill until the 22d of September; the settlement with Mr. Newhall, on September 22, was made by me in this way. There were two bills, one for £30,000 and one of £17,000, comprising the two memoranda in Mr. Newhall was entitled to have credit for, and there were four bills of exchange which he owed for, one of £17,000, and one of £10,000, on prising the two memoranda in Mr. Newhall's account was, and he gave me his check for £30,000, and one of £10,000, comprising the two memoranda in Mr. Newhall's account was, and he gave me his check for £30,000 and the other for £10,800 on the world of exchange (one for £20,000 in the receiving teller's book, where Mr. Newhall's account was, and he gave me his check

Letter from the President. The following letter was sent by Mr. Buchanan to the committee having charge of the centennial celebration of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne, at Pittsburg, on the 25th

Washington, Nov. 22, 1858.

loss, powerful and free than any other which has ever ex-isted? Or will the confederacy have been rent asunder and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that, ere the next celebration, all the other person that, ever the next coveration, at the ach other, may have finally rounted and sought refuge under the shelter of one great and overshadowing despetism? These questions will, I firmly believe, under the providence of God, be virtually decided by the present generation. We have reached a crisis when upon their action depends the preservition of the Union according to the letter and spirit of the constitution; and this once gone all the letter.

lost.
I regret to say that the present omens are far from pre-

I regret to say that the present omens are far from prophous. In the last age of the republic it was considered almost treasonable to pronounce the word discinion. Times have since sadily charged, and now dismion is treely prescribed as the remedy for evanescent evils, read or imaginary, which, if left to themselves, would speedily vanish away in the progress of events.

Our Revolutionary fathers have passed away, and the generation next after them, who were inspired by their personal counsel and example, have nearly all disappeared. The present generation, deprived of these lights, must, whether they will or not, decide the fate of their peaterity. Let them cherish the Union in their heart of hearts—let them resist every measure which may tend to relax or dissolve its bones—let the chizons of different States cultivate the feelings of kindless and fortesarance towards each other—and let all resolve to transmit it to their descendants in the form and april they have inherited it from their forefathers; and all will then be well for our country in future times.

I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in reference to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age, although our fathers, like ourselves, were divided into political parties which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never insard, until within a recent period, of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the voters and their representatives in the State and national Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be possoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in military despottem.

A democratic republic, all agree, cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted and the people become venal, there is a cancer at the root of the tree of liberty which will cause it to wither and to die.

I pray Almighty God that your remote potterity may

die.

Jeray Almighty God that your remote posterity may

Antime, century after century, for ages yet to come, to

evente the anniversary of the capture of Fort Inquesse

hat come and prosperity, under the protecting banner of the

COMMISSION and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

A Printer Murderer.

who have been already from Mr. Nearball; these means there is an appearance on, and he know they were considered he has by no 1 reserved them from Mr. Mychome who had been been to be in a by no 1 reserved them from Mr. Mychome the considered he had by no 1 reserved them from Mr. Mychome had to be a by no 1 reserved them from Mr. Mychome had to be the them to the extra the notes of the other city banks, which a to the Exchange the busines was handed to my the next morning; these three checks remained in my drawer counted as cash, from the 14th day of July up to the 22d of September; they were frequently seen by the president of the bank on the 22d of September they were paid by a check of Mr. Newhall it was a regular check. I forget if Newhall got them they were paid by him, and I believe I handed them over to the teller to receive the money. Newhall's check was for two large ones; they amounted to \$126,000. Allibone was then president of the bank; I think he was there, but I am not certain as to that; I think he was there, but I am not certain as to that; I think he was there, but I am not certain as to that; I think he was there, but I am not certain as to that; I think he was there, but I am not certain as to that; I think we had any conversation with Allibone or Newhall in reference to these checks, I left the bank on the 31st of October.

Cross-examined—The checks were memorandum checks of Mr. Cox, which had been given to the receiving tellew for stering bills bought of the bank by Mr. Newhall; have no ones for them. Mg. Cox was our foreign note clerk; and had the charge of the sterling accounts they were credited to Mr. Newhall; they were not signed by Mr. Newhall; but by Mr. Cox these credited to Mr. Newhall; they were not signed by Mr. Newhall by the receiving teller when the bills were trawn, they represented a debt due by Newball to the bank; I know nothing of the receiving teller when the other was in the handwriting of Newhall & Go. who the bills were trawn to your proposance a deal of the case of th A Printer Murderer.

(hrem the Madson (Wis.) Argus, Nov. 23.)

Some three or four weeks since, as we learn from our Northern exchanges, a man named Beiehl, from Massacheseus, was murdered by J. C. Rineliart, a printer, in Le Sear courty, Minnesota. He induced bedell to accompany him on a pretence that he wished to show him a claim that he (Rinelart) whiled to sell. When in a some place on the read, the latter murdered his victim, went back to a tavern, corrowed a spade and burned him, and then returned to St. Pant, and ultimately to La Crosse. Circumstances excited asspicion in Le Seur county that Bedell had been murdered; the grave was discovered and general, and the mutilated remains of Bedell were found. The murderer was pursued and arrested at La Crosse, and was taken back in irona to Le Seur county. On his arrival at the neighborhood where the crime was committed, the people collected in a state of great excitement. A jury of twelve men was empanasised by the Secrif of the county, composed of the most respectable and substantial citizens in the lecality, and after the examination of witnesses, and after all the evidence had been elicited. Binchart was pronounced guilty of morder. Two reports rouch us with regard to their after action, one that they then took him from the court room and hung him forthwith another, which is the most probable, that they committed him to all to await trial by the people softenish Rinehart was In Prairie of Chine Leader my that this Rinehart was In Prairie of Chine Allelover a year ago, and there he seems to have taken the first sten in his career of villany.

good circumstances, possessed of some property in Le Scor county, and of fair standing among his acquaint-ance, and his wife as a most estimable lady. Subsequently, Rinchart returned to his home, since when his progress in guilt has been rapid. Not less appearly has been the retribution that followed it.

The Franco-Portuguese Question.
[Translated from the Lisbon Divrio do Governo of October 24, for the New York Harado.]
The French bark Charles et Georges was captured by the commander of the naval station at Mozambique, for being found at sucher near to the Island of Quintangonia, in the bay of Conducia, a port closed to foreign commerce, and for having on board 110 negroes who said they were there against their will, and for having also articles on board which, according to the decree of the 10th of Docember, 1850, are decined indicative of the slave trade.

The Crown and Fiscal Attorney at Mozambique, in compliance with the decree of 26th Docember, 1857, libelied the vessel and proceeded against the captain and crew for violation of the fiscal laws and the purchase of slaves, which case terminated on the 8th of March, 1858. The Court sentenced the captain to two years public labor, and the payment of 500 milres; condemned the vessel, as tackle, and specie on board, and dismissed the crew. An appeal was taken to the Court of Relacao, at Lisbon, both by the Crown and Fiscal Attorney, and the captain of the bark.

The French government denying the right of capture

and the payment of 500 milress, condemned the vessel, its tackle, and specie on board, and dismissed the crew. An appeal was taken to the Court of Relacao, at Lisben, both by the Crown and Fiscal Attorney, and the captain of the bark.

The French government denying the right of capture and the lawfulness of the proceedings before the Portuguese tribunals, under the plea that the vessel was authorized to contract for free laborers, and had on board a delegate appointed by the Governor of the island of Reunion to superintend said contracts, demanded of the Portuguese government the restitution of the bark and the delivery of the captain's person.

Of course the Portuguese Executive could not interfere in an affair that was pending before the judicial power, whose independence could not be controlled without violating the constitution of the country. The French government still urging its claims, especially by note of the 14th of last September, addressed to the Minister of the was replied to on the 18th of the same month, inclosing documents establishing the affair in its true light, the Portuguese government also directed its Minister at Paris, by despatches dated 2d and 6th inst., to propose to the imperial government the decision of the pending question by the mediation of a third Power, chosen by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in accordance with the principles laid down in protocol No. 23 of the Paris Conference of the 13th inst., Count Walewski, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, directed Marquis de Pisle de Siry, the French Minister at this court, to make known to the Portuguese government that the French government would accept an arrangement upon the following basis—Pelivery of the captured vessel, and the capturin set at large twenty four hours after the French gollowing basis—Pelivery of the captured vessel, and the capturin set at large twenty four hours after the French gollowing basis—Pelivery of the captured vessel, and the minitial proceed as bafore instructed. These instructions, which we

imperial government at this court. All the documents in relation to this affair will be presented to the Legislature at its next session.

[Translated from the Lisbon Journal do Commercio of the 23d and 26th October for the New York Herald.]

It is rumored that France, in its ultimatum demanding the immediate delivery of the vessel, had the extreme politeness to declare that Pertugal should make that delivery twenty four hours after the French fleet should have left the Tagus, that it might not appear we submitted to force. Certainly, so much attention and delicacy should be acknowledged. The Portuguese government could not help delivering the vessel, as France demanded it supported by its navy and its armies. Had France been conscious of its right, it weed not have rejected the arbitration of a third Power. The abuse of force in questions of right, and which right alone should set the, is the clearest evidence that the nation employing it desires it to prevail over justice.

We are not aware what has been done in respect to the required indemnity. This point should not be discussed. If we cannot maintain our right, if we cannot resist violence, we should not dispute a question of money. Honor has been wounded by the abuse of force, and spoliation should be added thereto to complete the injury to the oppressed and the shame of the oppressor.

It is said the French Minister was quite disappointed by the refutal of arbitration in regard to the indemnity, for its supposed his government required that ours, by accepting arbitration, should admit the right to an indemnity, which it would afterwards most generously have given up and aid one more insult to Portugal. If this be true, the expectation of France has been sadly disappointed.

It has come to our knowledge that there exist in the Naval and Colonial Department two important

It is said the French Minister was quite disappointed by the present on the 25th inst. at the centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne, and I regret that the presence of public affairs, at a period so near the meeting of Congress, renders it impossible that I should enjoy this privilege.

Every pariot must rejoice whilst reflecting upon the unparalleled progress of our country within the last century. What was, at its commencement, an obscure fort, far beyond the western frontier of civilization, has now become the centre of a populous commercial and manufacturing city, sending its productions to large and prosperous sovereign States still further west, whose territories were then a vast, unexplored and silent wilderness.

From the stand point at which we have arrived the anxious partic cannot fall, whits reviewing the past, to cast a glance into the future, and to spesulate upon what may be the condition of our beloved country when your posterity shall assemble to celebrate the second centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne. Shall our whole country then compose the united maton, more populations to have even the control of the Oriental coast of Fortuguess Africa, closed to foreign commerce. Second, that he there cannot not an understanding with the chief of a tribe of negroes of that coast of trey the prechasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty tribe of negroes of that there came to an understanding with the chief of a she of negroes of that coast for the parchasing of forty agrees for 6,806 frames. Third, that the first eleven of one negroes were sent on board with their arms tied be-nd their backs. The declaration is quite legenious, and ould raise a smile, if the subject were risible, and yet, e effrontery of the declaration can only be equalled by a inselence of the fact.

would raise a smile, if the subject were reside, and yet, the effortery of the declaration can only be equalled by the inselence of the fact.

Three important documents are the following:—First, a certificate by which the chief of the tribe of Mathana, in the bay of Condocia, declares (together with the sub-chief and others), that Mr. Rouxel, Captain of the French bark Charles et Georges, at anchor in the Roads of Quintagonha, shipped on the 4th of November, 1857, forty free laborers engaged by the so called Abdallah Mahomet, the interpreter of the vessel, to go and serve of five years in the 1sie of Bourbon; and, according to the very letter of this certificate, "tous out etc libres a bord caregic est once premiers and sur hear consentament as sour rendus dans to choloupe les trees amarries," (all went freely on beard except the first eleven, who, by their own consent, were shipped with their arms tied behind their backs); second, another certificate by which the same chief of the tribe Matishan declares having received from Capt. Roaxel 6,800 francs for the forty negro laborers he had furnished hum with.

On perusing these documents, will any one say that regroes, with their arms tied, can be considered free mens? Can it be conceded that these black men would ecosent to be tied if they left their own country willingly? Is not this considered by the civilized nations the slave or homan fesh trade. If any one thinks otherwise then we are not in the right.

Is it not true that Captain Roaxel entered the port of

In the matter of the content of the

the purchase of forty negroes and ship them on board his vessel?

Is it not true that these negroes were purchased for each, according to the receipt given to Captain Rouxel by the chief of the tribe Matibana?

Is it not true that a number of these negroes were shipped on board the "Charles et George," with their arms prioneed, as is frankly declared in the certificate of the chgagement?

Is it not true that Captain Rouxel did actually infringe the laws of our country, not only our issal custom laws, but also those prohibiting the infamous slave trade, becoming both a contrabandist and a slave trade?

Is it not true that he also violated the treaty of commerce and navigation of the 9th March, 1868, between Portugal and France, wherein it is stipulated, "in all that concerns the port police, lading and unlading of vessels, &c., the citizens of the two countries shall be subject, respectively, to the laws and regulations of the territory.

is it not true that Captain Bouxel has been guilty of

Is at not true that Captain Rouxel has been guilty of quadruply transgressing Fortiquese legislation within its own jurisdiction—First, guilty of contraband, for having entered a closed port: second, of slave trading, in which he was found Hagrande delice, third, of princy, attached to that unlawful trade, and, fourth, of robbery, ina-much as a number of these negroes received in the road-stead of Quintagonha were the property of Fortiquese resi-dents of the city of Mozambique, and had been entited away and stolen from them by the agents of that same captain. If this be not true, wby, then, we are not in the

tablished, to which Portugal was invited to adhere, and for-mally did achiere, that whenever serious dissensions should arise between two States, recourse should be had to a third friendly Power as arbiter in the question, before the employment of force?

To conclude, if private and public law and treaties are not to be respected. France can indeed composite to deliver up a vessel we lawfully explored as a surver and contra-bandist, but she, who by her victories in the Crimea lately caused the admiration of Europe for her courages and valor, will again surprise barroge when the Fortuguese lation, single but high-minded and unjustly aggreeged, shall declare in a public protest that France, violating be public law of furore, and tearing up treaties guaranteed and respected by all civilized pations, proclaimed force the only foundation of justice.

Supreme Court-General Term. Our Paris Correspondence. PARS, Nov., 18, 1858.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL GASE.

Before Judges Davies, Hogeboom and Sutherland The Case of Montalembert-Louis Napoleon's Influence in England-His Parliamentary Friends-The End press Birthday and Fete-Local Migration-The Great Nov. 20.-Robert Lewin, respondent, vs. Thomas Stewart, impleaded with William P. Wright, appellant -This was an appeal from a judgment given by Mr Justice Rosevelt, at special term, in 1854, holding Mr Stewart liable upon a purchase of cotten or ship ment of cotton. Lewin is the surviving partner of Jonathan Ogden & Co., by whom the suit was originally brought. The suit was commenced in the late

originally brought. The suit was commenced in the late Court of Chancery in 1844 (fourteen years ago), and the object was to establish a liability on the part of the firm of Stewart & Wright for half the loss on a shipment of cotton of about 286 bales, made by Jonathan Orden & Co., who allege that they made the shipment as a joint adventure of the two firms, and Stewart alone defended, on the ground that he had not consented to take any interest in the shipment.

SUTERMIAND, JUSTICE—The principal questions discussed on the argument of this case were—

1. Whether any agreement between Ogden & Co. and Stewart & Wright is mitted by the answer of Stewart or is established by the proofs, or can be judicially deduced from both.

2. If any agreement between those firms is so established, or can be deduced, what was the agreement? Was it an absolute agreement on the part of Stewart & Wright to purchase or take an interest, absolute, in the 285 bales of cotton which had been bought by Ogden & Co. without reference to its quality, or to its being of a grade known in the market as "fair?" or was it a conditional agreement: that is, an agreement to purchase or to take an interest if the cotton was of the grade called "fair," as represented by Lewin.

3. Is the case within the statute of frauds, so that it an agreement to purchase on the part of Stewart & Wright a share or interest, or a sale to them of a share or interest.

agreement to purchase on the part of Stewart & Wright a share or interest, or a sale to them of a share or interest in the cotton, is admitted by the answer or established by the proofs, yet, there being no written evidence of such agreement to purchase or of such sale, the plaintiff cannot

the species to be founding shorting and the subject of intense interest at every dimer table or assemblar to the control of the state of the state

The following document has just been received by J Horsford Smith, Eq., the Ottoman Consul in this city:--Ordained by the Imperial government, in relation to colonization in Turkey of families who, arriving from

colonization in Turkey of families who, arriving from foreign parts, may desire to establish themselves there by becoming subjects of the Ottoman empire— Article I. The colonists must first of all take the eath of allegiance to his Importal Majesty the Soltan, and be come the subjects of the empire without any reservation

limitation.

Art. 2. They shall submit themselves, under all circum or imitation.

Art. 2. They shall submit themselves, under all direcumstances, to the existing and foture laws of the empire.

Art. 3. Like all the other subjects of the empire, the colonists shall be free from all impediments in the exercise of the religion which they may profess, and they shall enjoy, without distinction, the same religious privileges as all other classes of the subjects of the empire. If, in those localities which the government shall assign for their settlement, their should be chapels suitable for their worship, they may perform their devotions there, but if new villages ago to be formed, they shall solicit and obtain from the imperial government permission to erect the chapels which they may require.

Art. 4. In such provinces of the empire, where their settlements shall be deemed proper. From among the disposable lands belonging to the government, the most fertice and healthy shall be chosen, and to each one a pertion of the land shall be designated and granted, according to his necase, either for agreenterial or other industrial pursuits.

Art. 5. The colonists who should settle upon disposable lands belonging to the government, and lands to be

ing to his means, either for agricultural or other industrial persunts.

Art 5. The colonists who should active upon disposable lands belonging to the government, said lands to be granted grantsionally and shall be exempt from taxation, either territorial or personal, for the term of six years, if they are located in Roumelia, and for twelve years if in Asia.

Art 6. Also the colonists shall be exempt from military service, or its equivalent in money, those of Roumelia for the term of six years, and those of Asia for twelve years. Art 7. After the expiration of these terms of frameliae the colonists shall be subjected to the same taxation and service as all the other subjects of the empire.

Art 8. The colonists shall not be entitled to sell the lands which shall be granted to them gratuitously by the government until after the lapse of at least twenty years. Art 9. Those who, before the expiration of the above stated term, may wish to leave the country and relinquish their allegiance to the empire, shall restore the lands to the government, without any compensation, all buildings which they may have erected thereon, and they shall no longer be considered as their property.

Art 10. The colonists shall recognise the authorities of the Kaza and Sanjak (township and county) to which the

villages and towns there they are established may belong, and they shallbe governed by them like other subjects of the empire.

Art. 11. If, beforethe expiration of the terms of franchise, these fore, is are obliged to change their residence and establish thems, is in Any, other part of the empire, they shall be permited to do so; but, the term of their exemption from dues and services shall dale tr. of the time when the original graft was first made to them.

Art. 12. These colonists, having been in their own exuntry neither criminals nor of definition in their own exuntry neither criminals nor of definition in their own exuntry neither criminals nor of definition in their own exuntry neither criminals nor of definition in their own the expire those was afterwards should prove to have been eximinals or bal characters in their own country.

Art. 13. Since landin proportion to their means will be granted to each family who may desire to emigrate to Toyke with the view to stitle there, therefore, before these families start for Turke; they shall draw up and transmit to the Imperial government, through its own legation and consulates abroad, wherever there are such, registers containing in detail their manes, qualifications, means, the amount of their capital and their profession. And is to also ordered that each family mult possess a sum as capital equivalent at least to sixty gold medicinys (about \$275.)

Art. 4. At the time of their departure for, as well as on their arrival in Turkey, the Consuls of the Sub-lime Porte in foreign countries and the Imperial functionaries in the interior, shall grant to these colonists all the necessary facilities in the transportation of their goods and chattels.

Their passports shall be furnished them gratuitously by the Ottoman Consuls.

Moreover, the Council of the Tauxmat deems essential that whenever families express their desire to emigrate into Turkey for settling there, the Juperial government should be apprised of it at least two months beforehand, so that, in accordan

JACMEL, NOV. 4, 1858. The Case of Reimbaud—The Way He Did Business.

I have been kindly furnished by a friend here with a

ingular document which has just been received from Port au Prince, issued by order of commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of a house that failed during the commercial distresses of the past season. It is written with much care, in Haytien French, and, although a busness document, is prefixed with a moral, and, as with all documents intended for a southern public, abounds in neble sentiments that are in no way connected with the

subject of the paper.

Ithink that several passages may prove interesting to your readers, as they show how a heavy business can be transacted in this country, as well as in yours, with but a moderate capital. Of course here there are not the same facilities as in the States for raising money, and dry goods houses cannot here with \$50,000 do the business that would properly require \$500,000, as we understand has

been done in your city.

I translate the following few lines, not only because they illustrate what I mention above, but also because, notwithstanding their curious tenor, they throw light upon

they iliustrate what I mention above, but also because, notwithstanding their curious tenor, they throw light upon the dealings of that Mons. Reimband who first brought the influence of the hard times to press heavily upon Hayti. The opinion expressed I believe to be a just one, and that pride rather than dishonesty occasioned his be siness relations to assume disastrous consequences:—"Reimband, crazy to do business, occupied himself but little in regard to the profit that might accrue, provided only that he could contract commercial relations. Every transaction ended in loss to bimself. Anxious to maintain his position, he planned account current transactions with almost ail the merchants, and then, to balance his account, with the most prudent and distrustful, who, perhaps, might be very ready to disclose his true position, he would present himself to houses like the present, and would engage in some transaction tempting for the moment and herative to the taker. In this mode he obtained bills of exchange without paying a cent in ready money, and settled his debts with such contracts. Hence through his numerous transactions result a deficit of more than twelve millions of Haytien dollars."

The above would tend to prove that Reimbaud is not now living in luxury, as many maintain, but that the world and his fortune are still before him, and that he must again start from the beginning. This, too, fixes the amount lost at twelve millions.

Advices from Port au Prince represent the market as tending upwards, especially in the article of flour, which has during the past month ruded at a very low figure, and even at present prices does not pay. Currency also is rising, and the new crop of coffice is coming in in large quantities, of very fair quality. Some districts report a want of rain; but several storms have lately passed over the country most in want, and I think that any injury that might have regulated is entirely removed.

Business here, which for a moment after the fire was almost at a stand still, is again

Our Charleston Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24, 1859.

The Slaver Case in South Carolina—Probability of Convic tion.

The prevailing topic of conversation here is, of course, he recent capture of the Cuban slaver now lying in this

port. The trial of the mate and a portion of the crew comes off in the District Court, at Columbia, before Judge McGraw, on Monday next. Here, as at the North, one is destined to hear the eternal cry of "nigger," "nigger," in all political discussions; and, of course, this slaver case has been a godsend to the agitators in South Carolina, our own State. The fever ran high when the and crew of the captured ship at all hazards. But by degrees the excitement abated, and good sense was suffered to prevail. The slaves, landed at the government fort out in the bay, and not upon the main land, were shipped on board the Niagara without difficulty or interruption, the captain was liberated on bail and suffered to depart, and such of the crew as were unable to procure the necessary sureties were held in con

case permitted.

The fact is apparent here, to a superficial observer even, that the fire-cating, disunion sentiment, so rabid in the visite at one period of her history, is about played out. Of course all is "democracy" here, but the ultra pro stavery, or, as they call themselves, the South Carolina States rights democrate, are in a hopeless minority. They may fret and fume, and believe themselves powerful, because they are suffered to talk as rabidly as they please, but the National Convention democrats, as the more conservative men are styled, bold them hopelessis in check, and do the voting at the proper time. The idea of the fire caters has been that no convection can ever take place in the State of personal captured while engaged in the slave trade. They forget that in former years convictions have taken place here when the ultras were far more powerful than at the present time. Judge Metiraw, who presides over the court where the cases are to be tried, is a conservative national democrat. He is the gentleman who was so violently assailed in the Mercary on the occasion out of which grew the duel between his brother and Mr. Tabor, one of the editors of that paper. Mr. Tabor was a young and pramising member of the State rights party, and a connection of the Riet family. He was killed on the third shot. Judge McGiraw is spoken of as a high minded gentleman and an apright and fearliess Judge; and it is thought that the "solid men" of Columbia, who will constitute the jury will assuredly convict the defendants should there be sufficient evidence to warrant their conviction in any Northern court.

The annual message of Governor Allston, which was ase permitted.

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will assuredly convict the defendants should there be sufficient evidence to warrant their conviction in any Northern court.

The annual message of Governor Allston, which was delivered yesterday, toweber upon these cases in a mild and moderate manner. The Governor is also of the National Convention schoel of democracy, and is a man of pian business habits and good common sense. His message, like all South Carolina documents, goes, of course, considerably into the self-giorification principle, and simacks of spread eagle composition. Still, many of its suggestions are practical, and well received by the people, although it is notions here that the Legislature of the State always religiously avoids acting upon any recommendation conveyed in a Governor's message.

In relation to the alaver case, Governor Aliston recapitalists the fact of the capture of the vessel by the Dolphin off the coast of Cuba, her arrival in the harbor of Charleston, and the subsequent shipment and transfer of the slaves to the coast of Africa by the Colonization Society. He takes occasion to congratulate the people of the State upon the preservation of law and order in the midst of the excitement consequent upon this event, and declares that their conduct presents a striking contrast with the violent and illegal course of Northern agitators. But he takes occasion to express his belief that if there be any treaty which sometions such interference with the commerce of the inhabitants of Cuba, such treaty must have been framed in direct disregard of the sound advice of Washington, not to "entangle our peace and prosperty in the toils of European ambition, or interest, or captice," and ought to be abrogated. He questions the properly of thus diverting the vessel, with its cargo, from its destined channel, and thrusting it under the one to of the excitable people of South Carolina; and he expresses his opinion that while Uncle Sam may very possibly, under the constitution, possess the part of a meddler and a busybody when he interferes in the

affairs and the enforcement of the police of foreign autions.

The tone in which the affair is treated by the Governor
is, however, conservative and cain, and well calculated
to satisfy the public mind with a conviction of the prisoners, should the evidence warrant it.

Senator Hammond's resem speech, so well received at
the North, is a fair reflex, I think, of public sentiment in
this State. The fact is, the senable people here begin to
magine South Carolina a very sung, nice little State, as
one of the present confederacy, with Uncle Sam's shield,
before her breast and a portion of Uncle Sam's shield,
before her breast and a portion of Uncle Sam's wealth
one day expended to clear out her harbor. But they recognize the fact that she is by no means strong enough to
set up in luxiness on her own account. With Soustor
Hammond, therefore, they are ready and willing to trust
to the conservation and nationality of the North for those
rights which will ever be held sacred, and for that protection which the strenger portion of the confederacy with
ever cheerfully yield.

A YOUTHFUL MOTHER. The official return of the

gallery above, and the troops marched past amidst loud cries of "Vive l'Emperatie" In the evening a grand dinner took place, at which were present, in addition to the guests at the palace, the principal authorities of the town and the superior officers of the garrison. At night the gates of the park were thrown open to the public, and a brilliant display of fireworks took place. Bengal lights were placed in the middle of the different champs of shrubs and trees, and produced a picturesque effect. All the public buildings were illuminated.

The recent improvements in Paris have caused a considerable diminution of the population in some districts, while a corresponding increase has taken place in others. The Prefect of Police has been obliged, therefore, to make a new distribution as regards the police. The whole city is divided into twive divisions, but they have not, as hitherto, the same limits in the arrondissements, and each division is divised or rather subdivided into four sections; at the head of each section a Commissary of Police is to be placed, and each contains, as nearly as possible, the same population. The new arrangement comes into force on the list of January, 1859.

The iron arches for the new bridge facing the Hotel of the Legion of Honor have arrived. The bridge is to be 474 feet long by 46 wide, and costs about 96,000.

A. M. Johard has published a book on sea sickness, which possesses some neverly. He states that sea, sinches is caused by the mechanical action of the bowels, which are made to vibrate by the heaving and piching of the vessel and to strike against the diaphragm. The liver and gall bladder, thus expected to repeated action and percussion, emit a larger quantity of bile than usual, and retching is the natural consequence. M. Johard, therefore, simply proposes to tie down the intentines, so as to prevent the joiting, which may be effectually done by two belts, one passing under the thorax and the other between the legs.

Workmen and decorators are now busily at work, night and d The oyster dredgers of Saint Valens en Caux have just landed in two days upwards of 300,000.

Our New Mexico Correspondence.

NEW MEXICO, Oct. 27, 1858 Origin and Progress of the Hostilities now Waging with the Navajo Indians-Their Harsh Treatment by the United State: Troops-Ingerfect Organization of the United States

Force for an Indian War, de., de. It may interest your readers to learn the cause and progrees of the war now waging between the troops in New Mexico and the Navajo Indians.
Several years ago a post was ordered to be established

in the country of the Navajo Indians. These Indians own immense herds of horses and sheep and a very poor grazing immense herde of horses and sneep and a very poor graung country, and they were consequently very much aggreeved by the location of this post in the midst of one of their best grazing tract. Before this time the Indians were the most peaceable existing—they manufactured blankets, taked sheep and horses, traded with the Mexicaus, and in overy particular showed a desire for peace and agricultural parsons. Loss year being a very dry season, all the grass was dried up everywhere, except in the valley about the fort. Here the Indians drove their herds. The officer in command sent a company of artillery to drive them away. This company being surrounded in a como, was ordered back to the post by the Indians, and was forced to obey. Col. Loring, with six companies, was then ordered to this country. He went, had a talk with them, made a treaty, which stipulated for a recompense to the Indians for their grazing fund, and returned leaving their contented. This treaty was never ratified, nor have any of its stipulations been futilist, year, drove their starving herds to their only grazing ground. Major Brooks, Third infantry, ordered their horses to be shot, which was done. In revenge the Indians shot Major Brooks, Third infantry, ordered their horses to be shot, which was done. In revenge the Indians shot Major Brooks slave—property for property. Troops were ordered out, mounted rileenen and infantry to the latest. Lane, with company I, rifles, its attacked them; then Leut. Lane, with company I, rifles, then Capt. Hatch, with company I, rifles, ind. Indians have lost thirty men killed, ten thousand sheep and several hundred borses. The troops have five men killed (riflemen), two country, and they were consequently very much aggreved